

McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

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Editor in Chief

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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B₁.
(Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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flow into the sluices; when the reservoir is empty, and the operation is repeated. { 'flāp, gāt }
[TELEV] A defect in television reception in which images move vertically up or down the screen, caused by synchronization between the vertical and horizontal scan lines. { 'flāp,ōvər }

[COMPUT SCI] A flexible plastic disk coated with oxide and used for data entry to a computer; a slot in the envelope or housing, which remains stationary and rotates, exposes the track positions for the magnetic head of the drive unit. Also known as diskette.

[COMPUT SCI] A unit of computer speed, equal to one arithmetic operation per second. { flāps }

[MATH] A second-order linear differential equation whose coefficients are periodic single-valued functions of a variable x , has a solution of the form $e^{rx}P(x)$ where r is constant and $P(x)$ a periodic function. { flō'kā }

[BIO] Plants. 2. The plant life characterizing a species or environment. { 'flōrə }
[BOT] A flower stalk. { 'flōrəl 'ak'səs }

[BOT] A diagram of a flower in cross section showing arrangement of floral parts. { 'flōrəl }

[BIO] Flower oil. { 'flārəns ,ōil }
[MIN] $\text{CeAl}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$. Pale-yellow mineral phosphate of cerium and aluminum.

[CHEM] Ruthenium-147. { 'flō'ren-chəm }
[CHEM] A form of a chemical compound made by the reduction of a metal. { 'flōrēz }
[CHEM] Chloride. { 'flōrēz 'märd-əs }

[BOT] Individual flower that is part of a compact cluster as the head of a composite plant or tree. { 'flōrət }
[BIO] A unit for the standardization of penicillin.

[BIO] A type of branched hexaster spicule.
[HORT] A segment of horticulture concerned with cultivation, marketing, and retail sale of cut flowers as well as home gardening and flower arranging. { 'flōrərt }

[GEOL] A fast current that sets through the point north of Grand Bahama Island, sandwiches Current to form the Gulf Stream. { 'flōrət }

[BIO] A class of red algae, division Rhizarians, pit connections between cells. { 'flōrət }

[BIO] Blooming freely, used principally of ornamental plants. { 'flōrəs }
[BIO] A plant hormone that stimulates buds to

[BIO] Breeding on flowers. { 'flō'riv-ərəs }
[CHEM] A technique used to make Spanish participation of a film-forming yeast in the wine in partially filled oak barrels; characteristic sherry flavor. { 'flōr,präs- }

[BIO] Which grow in a small, confined habitat. { 'flōr-yələ }
[BIO] A flowerlike structure around the mouth of soil. { 'flōr-əl }

[ZOO] A suborder of rotifers in the order Malacostomatida. { 'flāsk-yə-lə,lar- }

[ZOO] A family of sessile rotifers in the order Lecanostomatidae. { 'flāsk-yə-lə/rī-tə,dē }
[ZOO] Composed of florets. 2. Of a floret. { 'flāsk-yə-ləs }

[ZOO] Hollow spinning or flowing metal over a mold. { 'flāsk-yə-ləs }

[ZOO] Solid slag floating on the surface of a

floss hole [MET] A small door or opening of the bottom of a smokestack or flue for removal of ash. { 'flās,hōl }

flotation [ENG] A process used to separate particulate solids by causing one group of particles to float; utilizes differences in surface chemical properties of the particles, some of which are entirely wetted by water, others are not; the process is primarily applied to treatment of minerals but can be applied to chemical and biological materials; in mining engineering it is referred to as froth flotation. { flō'tā-shən }

flotation agent [CHEM] A chemical which alters the surface tension of water or which makes it froth easily. { flō'tā-shən ,ājənt }

flotation analysis [PHYS] Technique to measure liquid density in which a float of known density is adjusted with weights to match that of the liquid. { flō'tā-shən ,ā,nāl'ə-səs }

flotation cell [MIN ENG] The device in which froth flotation of ores is performed. [PETRO ENG] A large tank for separating oil from contaminated water by rapidly bubbling gas through the water to scavenge the oil droplets. { flō'tā-shən ,sel }

flotation collar [ENG] A buoyant bag carried by a spacecraft and designed so that it inflates and surrounds part of the outer surface if the spacecraft lands in the sea. { flō'tā-shən ,käl'ər }

flotsam [ENG] Floating articles, particularly those that are thrown overboard to lighten a vessel in distress. { 'flātsəm }

flounder [VERT ZOO] Any of a number of flatfishes in the families Pleuronectidae and Bothidae of the order Pleuronectiformes. { 'flāndər }
flour [FOOD ENG] A powdery meal obtained by milling wheat and other cereal grains or dry food products such as potato or banana. { 'flāvər }
flour gold [MET] The finest-size gold dust, much of which will float on water. { 'flāvər,gōld }

flour mill [FOOD ENG] A machine or factory that processes cereal grains such as wheat and rye into flour. { 'flāvər,mil }

flow [COMPUT SCI] The sequence in which events take place or operations are carried out. [ENG] A forward movement in a continuous stream or sequence of fluids or discrete objects or materials, as in a continuous chemical process or solids-conveying or production-line operations. [FL MECH] The forward continuous movement of a fluid, such as gases, vapors, or liquids, through closed or open channels or conduits. [GEOL] Any rock deformation that is not instantly recoverable without permanent loss of cohesion. Also known as flowage; rock flowage. [PHYS] The movement of electric charges, gases, liquids, or other materials or quantities. { flō }

flowability [FL MECH] Capability of a liquid or loose particulate solid to move by flow. { 'flō-ə-bil'ə-tē }

flowage [GEOL] See flow. { HYD } Flooding of water onto adjacent land. { 'flō-ij }
flowage line [GEOL] A contour line at the edge of a body of water, such as a reservoir, representing a given water level. { 'flō-ij,lin }

flow analysis [IND ENG] A detailed study of all aspects of the progressive travel by personnel or material from place to place during a particular operation or from one operation to another. { 'flō-ə,nāl-ə-səs }

flow banding [GEOL] An igneous rock structure resulting from flowing of magmas or lavas and characterized by alternation of mineralogically unlike layers. { 'flō,bānd'ēj }

flow bean [PETRO ENG] A plug containing a small hole placed in the flow line at the well head which serves to maintain oil flow at a proper rate. { 'flō,bēn }
flow birefringence [PHYS CHEM] Orientation of long, thin asymmetric molecules in the direction of flow of a solution forced to flow through a capillary tube. { 'flō,bīrə-frin'jəns }

flow bog [ECOL] A peat bog with a surface level that fluctuates in accordance with rain and tides. { 'flō,bāg }
flow brazing [MET] A brazing process in which coalescence is produced by the heat of molten filler metal that is poured over a joint. { 'flō,brāz'ēj }

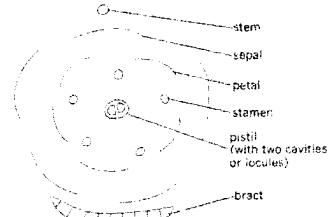
flow breccia [GEOL] A breccia formed with the movement of lava flow while the flow is still in motion. { 'flō,brech'ē }

flow brightening [MET] In a soldering process, the melting of a chemical or mechanical metallic coating on the base metal to be soldered. { 'flō,brīt'ānij }

flow brush [ENG] A hollow tool for the continuous application of a broad coat of an adhesive. { 'flō,brush }

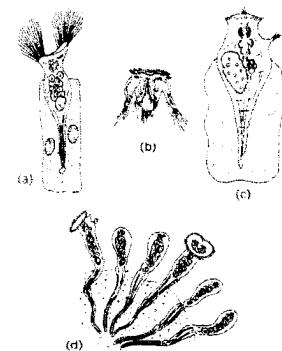
flow cast [PETR] One of a group of bedding plane structures formed in graywacke. { 'flō,kāst }

FLORAL DIAGRAM



Graphic diagram of a cross section of a flower.

FLOSCULARIACEA



Sessile rotifers of the Flosculariaceae. (a) *Floscularia mutabilis*. (b) *Pedalia mira*. (c) *Conchiloides* species. (d) *Lacinularia socialis*.